Rain on the sterile sea Nor keeps thy memory. Tis thou that teachest me The range of charity. In B. Babb, in Harper's Magazine

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A VICTIM TO DUTY

北北北北北山田市市市市市市 MUSa' admit that I am somewhat ashamed to re- signal the approach of the enemy, dislate the beginning of our cover sentinels and spies and carry mutual attachment. To speak frankly, there is lit- the proper person. The Colonel was the room for proper self-respect or dig- delighted with him, and he soon beally in the confession that one fell in | ove at first sight with a miserablelooking creature, discovered shivering beneath a portcochere in a black and stormy night; it may be evangelical, but it hardly savors of pride for a man to share his existence with a poor. homeless and abandone'l wretch who begged for a night's shelter and came | the stable, had dressed up as a Freuch

from nobody knew where, But a man's affections carriot always be set upon the high and mighty of this eartit, nor can his esteem be given colely to those who have succeeded in obtaining a large share of its good things. Those attachments which are most talked of are very often the least pleasant, and it must be admitted that a lack of fortune is not neces- sentiment that brought about his carily a disparagement, and, for the death, most part, the cruel tricks of fate take away nothing of parental merit.

Besides, I was regarded for my good deed, if it was one, by so rare and unbounded an admiration and gratitude that it deserves to be mentioned.

To begin at the beginning, then, I was on my way home from the club. where I had just lost at play a cumlarge enough to destroy all thoughts of merriment. On such occasions the world invariably becomes black and ears. gloomy, my fellow-men appear greater fools than they actually are, women are but painted imitations of beauty and all cab drivers a pest to be rathlessly treated.

All my best sentiments are clouded over for the time being, and in my wrath and despair I usually endeavor to make some one else as unhappy as I am myself. Accordingly, I rememher upon this particular occasion two beggers had hastily and tremblingly withdrew from my footsteps as I stalked tragically homeward.

Suddenly, as I turned a poorly-lighted corner, I heard a low white at my side. I haughtily turned my head the other way. Two steps further came a second cry, from the other side this time and more persistently and in-

"The devil fly away with you!" I thought irritably. "I suppose I can't decently leave the poor beggar to die just because I have lost a few piles geki Dieces.

i paused, feeling in my pockets for the few scattered coins that had survived the evening's shipwreck. The light from the flaring street lamp illuminated a single spot in the darkuess, and lustead of the beggar I had expected I saw-a little, shivering. black dog, whose long, carry ears fell nearly to the ground and whose tail, wagging pitifully, betrayed the owner's thisely better than any words.

i was furious. To be sure, the dog is the friend of man in general, and i ant air. And, although I was obliged am the friend of the dog in particular. But to be stopped on such a night. when I was nobody's friend, either in -meneral or particular, and just for a wing, was too much!

I started to walk on, when I felt his tongue, warm and moist, lick my hand, Doubtless he wished to thank me for leaving done so much as to pause and glate at him for an instant. It was emprous of me, truly!

i stopped again. His fall was wagging more and more earnestly, and his in he would be covered with glory. But, 62 k eyes looked imploringly into alas, the poor animal died, though not

"Come," he was saying in his dog's lauguage, which I understand perfect-. . "come, now, don't be hard hearted! A cok, I am freezing cold and starving to death! I haven't a master, nor the smallest sign of a bone, nor anywhere to sleep. Take me home with you. I'll follow you and obey you and love you. for I'm a very good sort of dog. Oh. I'm sure that now you've seen how miserable I am, you can't go on and leave me to die. Honest, new. can you:"

He was right. I couldn't. It didn't take very long for me to tell him so, either, I storped and patted his curly head and the dog, understanding my language as well as I and read his, jumped into my arms with his wet, cold feet, untering short little barks, which were all he had

"Come along, old man," I said; "yer beiong to may naw."

He didn't make me repent is twice but rubbed his muzzle realist my log and traited beside me happily. "Aren't you rather hungry?" I inquired presently, looking at him.

"Gracieus, yest abandaabiy so." an swered the tall, wazging furiously, "Come on, then, will go and have some suppor." I suggested.

He accepted my proposition placrity, and we stopped as a restautant, where I produced an excellent soup, full of all sorts of doggish delicaries, and put it down before my new friend. He was evidently satisfied for he sie, with an appetite which I secretir envied him.

While he are I examined blue. He was of a good breed, certainly, for his erape pulling. We consider it unlimbs were well formed and shapely, seemly and indecorous in the first Stolen from somebody's kenne. I sur- place, and in the second place, since

I decided that I would name him not out of the pocket of the florist, but Nedjeh, which seemed to suit his dark off the order of the purchaser, we conbeauty, and i informed him of his new sider it a little dishonest. But death cognomen. It took him some time to is always with us. Florists must live. get used to it, but then I couldn't ex- The new guild of the crape pullers

neer everything. The aext morning, after a night spent | York Press. en a comfortable pillow. Nedjeh was l as much at home in my bachelor quarters as if he had been born there. He dust is quite an industry in some of land produced a nickel.-Lippincott's. examined all the corners searched the European grape districts.

closets, watched my orderly polish my boots with every sign of approval and lastly, turned his attention to me and my bed. He regularly took possession of me and made himself completely at

of my fellow officers.

an eminently practical man.

his superior, as was proper.

came the pet of the regiment.

officer and then pretended to strike

The experiment was a complete suc-

cess, so much so that we had to inter-

rupt it for fear of an accident, for

Nedjeh was straining at his rope and

growling. After that he evil.ced a

great hatred for anything that recalled

the uniform. Alas, it was this very

One day in July I was walking with

my friends on the outskirts of the city

admiring the rich crops that would

soon be harvested. Nedjeh was with

From time to time he looked at me

with a bored expression and vawned

widely, his white teeth gleaming in his

mouth. Seeing that I was bound to

continue my walk, he followed at my

We stopped where a company of men

bristling, was standing on his hind

In vain I tried to soothe blen, patting

and calling him bet barnes; he only con-

inued to bark, hoarsely and chokingly.

as he strained at his collar. At last he

dust, but, recovering, dushed off at

"Here, here, Nedjeh: come back." I

At some distance in the field were

the painted models of a man, standing,

as targets for the men to shoot at. One

of these was painted in the hated

With a furious growl. Nedjeh rushed

aid down bis gun, and the onlookers.

"Brave for the dog! Down with the

Frenchman! Go ahead, Fido; cat him

I hastened to catch held again of

the leash, but by the time I did so ail

that remained of the autorimate

splinters, torn and blitten. Nedjeb had

satisfied his hatred, and, panting, be

awaited my approach with a triumph-

to pay for the destroyed target, I could

not find any excuse for scolding my

dog, who had done nothing but what

Now comes the sad epilogue of my

story, which I here dedicate to all my

readers who are fond of dogs. I should

have wished to conclude in a less

funeral strain, and portray Nedjeh as

continuing the course of his exploits in

upon the field of battle, yet none the

less a victim. He was made to pay

with his life for a too complete obedi-

He died during the night, poisoned by

the colors he had absorbed while de-

vouring the painted Frenchman. All

my care was powerless to save him,

and even the veterinary was obliged to

Poor little dog! We lamented him.

you may be sure, and we buried him in

a corner of the mess garden, in a quiet,

sheltered spot, and over his grave we

NEDJEH.

The dog of the Regiment.

A victim to his duty!

"Crape Pullers" Do Well.

"Crape pullers get a twenty per cent

ommission," said the conservative

Brist, "That commission comes off

he flowers, though," he added, smeer-

"A erape puller is a man who, watch-

ing the death notices in the news-

papers, calls on all the beceaved fami-

ies and solicits orders for flowers for

the funeral. We call such a man a

ing that he gets indoors by yanking

the crape which hangs from the door-

holl. A good many florists encourage

erane builling-in fact, live on it. They

have booklets, illustrated with photo-

graphs, that rell all about the various

designs they make. With these book-

lets the crape puller can solicit orders

"We conservatives don't encourage

the big commission to the puller comes

grows by hundreds weekly."-New

Shipping and keeping grapes in cork

in an intelligible way.

-Translated from the German for the

confess himself baffled.

put the inscription:

New York Sun.

ence to the lessons he had received.

a real encounter with the enemy where-

he had been taught to consider his

model was a scattered pile of wooden

delighted with the spectacle, applaud-

colors of the French uniform.

legs barking madly.

wild run.

ed boisterously.

up!" they cried.

me on a leash.

the trade. He'd be a fine mascot."



20% HE Midland Farmer prints an article showing how much more valuable wide tires are to farmers than the usual narrow tires MODE

GOOD ROADS

"Very true," said the Lieutenantfound on most wagons. The U. S. Bureau of Road Inquiry Colonel, who invariably agreed with has been making a study of the width "Let me have him, Willielm," said of tires prescribed by local and national my chum, a captain in my own regiauthorities in various parts of the ment. "I'll teach him the tricks of world. In France every freighting and market cart, instead of injuring And, indeed, it was not long before the highway, improves it. Many of the the intelligent animal had learned his tires are ten inches wide. In the fourwheeled vehicles in that country the lesson well. He could give the alarm. rear axle is fourteen inches longer than the fore, and as a result the rear written messages, delivering them to wheels run on a line about an inch outside the level rolled by the front wheels. After a few loaded wagous have passed over a road the highway There was one thing, however, that ooks as if a steam road roller had been at work. A national law in Ger-Nedjeh learned to hate very thereughmany prescribes that wagons heavily ly, even in a painted picture, and that was the French uniform. In order loaded must have tires not less than four inches wide. In Austria the minto inspire h.m with a lasting sentiment of this nature. Any friend, the imum for similar vehicles is six and one-half inches; in Switzerland, six captain, after fastening the dog in

In a number of States in this country laws have been passed granting rebute highway taxes to citizeus who use n lumber wagons tires not less than three inches wide. On toll roads in Kentucky and several other States farmers hauling loads in wide-fired wagons are entitled to lower rates than those paid by the owners of narrowtired vehicles.

At an experiment station it was demonstrated that it requires forly per cent, more power to draw a load on a wagon with one and one-half inch tires than on one with a three-inch tire. With a Baldwin dynamometer, careful tests were made with loaded wagons drawn over bluegrass sward. In a wagon weighing 1000 pounds it was found that a load of 3248 pounds could be drawn on wide tires with the same beels with a resigned droop to his force required to move 2000 pounds on narrow tires. Moreover, the wide tires did not injure the turf, while the narwere practicing marksmanship, and row ones cut through it. In some parts presently I felt a hard tug at the leash, of the country pioneers in the use of destruction of the foundations of be-Nedjeb, his eyes gleaming, his hair wide tires have had to stand a good deal of ridicule. The manifest benefit to roads, however, soon changes publie sentiment.

The president of a leading wagon manufacturing company states that the demand for wide tires is increasgave one long snap at the leash, which ling every year. Another company in broke. Nedjeh tumbled over in the the same line of business conducted a series of tests, using a Fairbanks dynamometer carefully calibrated, and was convinced that on very hard roads commanded, but his ears were scaled. | the preference, so far as draft is concerned, is for narrow tires. In the effect upon the roads, however, wide kneeling and lying down, which served tires have the advantage.

Public Interest is Growing. To the more politician the American people may at times appear to be asleep upon this latter, biting it and tearing on important public questions, but it to pleces. The astonished soldier when this condition exists it is safe to ance and not in heart;" notwithstandbeing indifferent. say that, instead of they are then more deeply than ever studying pending problems of state. This was never more true than in the matter of the Browhlow-Latimer good reads proposition-beyond any doubt ers, without self-control, fierce, no lovthe most important measure, as apply. ing to the whole body of American people, possible of suggestion in this day of our history. The man who lets himself believe that the question of National aid to highway improvement is not next to the hearts of the people, because vitally affecting their homes and all that pertains thereto, reckons without reason, and will one day himself awaken from mere speculation and discover that he is far behind the march of inevitable events. National aid to highway improvement is no dream. It stands upon practical reason and the true philosophy of government. No nation has ever enjoyed improved highways that did not build or help to build them. It is a recognized function of government everywhere in civilization except here, and is recognized by this Government in our outlying possessions. It will be so recognized as applying to the States if the people who already believe in it will get to work in earnest with their Senators and Representatives along the lines we have so many times indicated. The most effective way the citizen can find of impressing his wishes on the national law-makers is to write them carnest personal letters. Petitions of neighborhoods should also be sent in, shaken may remain. Ours has been to be presented to Congress. Public meetings should be held at which interchange of views can be had. Talking to one's neighbor tends to stir activity in the community.

Collecting Spots.

"No more lunch counters for me." said a man whose business makes it necessary for him to take his midday refreshment downtown. "Hereafter I want not only a table to sit down to, but a napkin-of cloth, not paper-large enough to cover my lap. Also I want a place to hang up my overcoat. This will doubtless make the repast cost a few cents more in the average, but my motives are purely those of economy. I discovered this means of saving money by an interview with my tailor. When I comcrape puller contemptuously, pretend. plained that a suit of clothes I recently got from him had speedily became spotted and blamed it on the color and texture of the cloth the tailor told me the spots were due to the lunch counter habit, and after lovestigation I find he is right. Crowsied up to a counter and without elbow room. you'll get spots on your clothes from dropping food, no matter how careful you are, and the freement cleaning soon makes the clothes look old."-Philadelphia Record.

One on the Conductor.

An Irishman boarded a street car and handed the conductor a rather dilapidated-looking coin in payment of his fare. The conductor looked at the coin critically and handed it back.

That's tin," he said. "Sure, I thought it was a foive." answered the Irishman complacently. as he put the piece back in his pocket

LIVING OUR RELIGION

OUR REGULAR SUNDAY SERMON

Service to God Implies an Intensely

Practical Employment of Our Reli-

gious Faculties in Active Work. Brooklyn, N. Y .- The Rev. Luther R. Dyott, pastor of the United Congregational Church, preached Sunday morning on "The Indestructible Foundations." He took his texts from Psalms xi.:3: "If the foundations be destroyed, what can the righteous do?" Hebrews xi:1 (revised version): "Faith is the assurance of things hoped for. the proving of things not seen:" II. Timothy i:11 (revised version): "I Timothy i:11 (revised version): know whom I have believed, and am

persuaded that He is able to guard that which I have committed unto Him against that day." Mr. Dyott said:
We seek the solid and safe in the
things of the unseen world. This is of supreme importance. Other things in this connection are relatively important. They are to be thought of, and appreciated, and even sought, found and kept. We must have them. Room for the active life of a growing belief is indispensable. A place for the sweet and sustaining comforts of the larger hope of humanity is desirable. The garniture of refined and immortal love is ever to be regarded as more than a mere luxury of the inner life. Other work is important; but only so to a comparative degree.

Tedious and temporary is the task of the theologian. Unsatisfactory is the task of the creed-maker. Small is the task where "jarring sectories" learn their selfish interest to discern, and, not unfrequently, to become irreligious in the name of religion. Spasmodic the task, and thankless the effort of the iconoclast. Feverish and atful, though somewhat sensational and imperious, is the task of the scientist. But all who are concerned about building character upon indestructible foundations and are actively engaged in this work, are realizing that which is of supreme importance, as day by day, hour by hour, moment by moment, rises that "house not made with hands." Here we must toil with clear understanding, magnificent courage and untiring patience. Here we must

be serious and certain. It is a fine intimation and a hopeful indication that, in some respects, at We do desire foundations which cannot be destroyed. Here we are serious reference to these things. We deliberately prefer not to have our fountains of life poisoned. We object to the lief. Error, falsehood, deceit are bad only affect the place where my rea! who poisons my mind and my soul does me untold harm for eternity. He and I may never be able to make satisfactory | Him." He desires it to be there. repairs of some kinds of destructive work. Most of us think so. We do does that he is alive spiritually as he desire the solid and safe things of the does that he is alive physically. This immutable verities of truth which will stand the tests. "If the foundations ness of God's spirit. Thus it is that be destroyed what can the righteous

The strongest emphasis of our times, firm foundation of God-His knowledge especially in matters of religion, is being placed upon the demand for the tion. He is our chief cornerstone. The superficiality of our age, the quick grandeur, His humanity, His Deity, sales of birth-rights for pottage, the His faith, His love, His life-all confi heated passion for pleasure, the gaudy show of those who "glory in appearing the fact that we are living in "grierous times" when so many are and inseparable, there is still almost an inseparable, there is still almost an inseparable, there is still almost a sense in which Christ, as one is the sun is more than the multitudinous the sun is more than the multitudinous. ful, haughty, railers, disobedient to natural affections, implacable, slander- rays which fall upon our little portion ers of good, traitors, headstrong, puffed | tianity, as the thinker is more than his up, lovers of pleasure rather than lovers of God, holding a form of godliness but denying the power thereof:" notwithstanding the fact that in the very church, itself, there are certain oscillatory movements calculated to perturb the life of some believers; notwithstanding all these things, and many and not in a book, though we can never more, still the underlying current is to- do without the Bible, but in a person. ward the fuller and freer life, and the and that person, Christ, places our immediate and increasing demend in lives upon God. the religious life is of the "assurance of things hoped for, the proving of things not seen," and for that certitude of religion, we should not despair. We of knowledge which enables the individual believer to stand upon some indestructible foundation and say. "I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that He is able to guard against that day."

hat which I have committed unto Him Good is deeper than evil even in persons who do not profess to be good. The oscillations of belief may be permitted of God Himself, and end in doing much good for the common faith of Christendom. The unsettled condition of certain moods of faith may only reveal at last that there are some things which can not be shaken and must remain. God may be permitting the shaking up in order that we may have the removing of those things that are shaken, as of things that are made. that those things which can not be called an "age of doubt," but the evidence and proof of the claim are not altogether satisfactory. Professor James says: "Our religious life lies more, and our practical life less, than it used to on the perilous edge." But does not the professor attempt to draw a distinction where no distinction be-

longs? Is not our religious life, in fact and in fine, a practical life? Are not the most practical deeds in the world born of religion? Good life, good thoughts. good words, good deeds belong to religion whether they be done in this or that church, or bear no ecclesiastical stamp at all. Reality is at a premium in the religion of to-day. Let us bethe desire to investigate, the new statements of old truths, the rewriting of some theology, the revising of some creed, the call for a new adjustment of things, do not invariably imply the existence of doubt and the destruction of the foundations of belief. If, indeed, this be doubt, then it is not the kind of doubt that we need to fear. If these things destroy our foundations. it will prove nothing more than that we were on temporary and destructible foundations, when we should have had

something better. King calls our attention to the fact that "just as the acceptance of the principle of the correlation of forces called for a rewriting of physics-a new physics, or the theory of evolution for the rewriting of biology—a new biol-ogy, so, in the same sense, the acceptance of certain great convictions of our day calls for a rewriting of theologya new theology." Call it a new theology if you will, but do not let prejudice blind you to truth, no matter from which direction truth may come. A thing is true not because its'statement is old, nor yet because that statement is new, but because it conforms to the great fact, or facts, for which that truth stands. The great fact, or facts.

and systems may change. Some persons may become angry, others frightened, and still others foolishly and flippantly declare that they have no theology; but, in the meantime, theology remains the greatest science in the universe, even the science of God and divine things, based upon a revelation made of God, through Jesus Christ; and that science, itself as such,

does not change.

God's foundations are firm amid all the mutations which mark the history of the human race; amid all the storms and shocks; amid all the disintegrating agencies; amid the rise and fall of empires; amid the birth, the growth, maturify, the old age and death of nations; amid things present and things to come, life and death, in spite of everything that may oppose, or assail, belief, character, hope, love, incorruptible life all may have perfectly indestructible foundations. What are some of these foundations? Religious experience; that is an experience of God in the soul of man is an indestructible foundation. Such experience is knowledge derived from fact and abiding in spiritual consciousness. "God is a spirit." Man is a spirit. There is possible contact and communion here. There is the possibility of the best knowledge in the world right here. Fact, evidence, proofs, knowledge, they are all here. Knowledge has found the proof; proof implies the existence of the evidence, evidence implies the existence and reality of the fact. while the primary datum abides in experience. When a man has a religious experi-

ence then he has an indestructible foundation. He cannot then be morally ignorant. He knows something. That which a man sees may deceive him. That which he hears may not always be so, but that which he knows, he knows, and no man can take it from him. He is upon a foundation which cannot be destroyed. Then faith ninds her best function in establishing the fact, in dealing in the great unseen realities which are always more than the seen, in giving the "assurance of things hoped for, in proving things not seen." A man cannot subject such an experience to the test of the natural senses. It is too large for such a test as that, but he knows he is right, and he knows he is upon an indestructible foundation. It is not only our knowledge of God. There is another indeleast, we are equal to the demands. structible foundation in His knowledge of us. It is written: "Howbeit the firm foundation of God standeth, havenough when we are serious at all, ing this seal, the Lord knoweth them We do not wish to be deceived with that are His." He cannot mistake. We could not deceive Him, even though we might deceive others, or be deceived by what we might suppose to be experience, even religious experience, even though we might deceive ourselves. enough anywhere, but they do the most God knows. Of this we are certain. harm if admitted into the affairs of re- He knows us perfectly. If we are His. agion. He who poisons my bods may He knows it. If we are not His, by the regeneration of the Holy Spirit, we life sojourns for a little while, but he may become His. He will know. He will cause us to know it. "The secret of the Lord is with them that fear

Every man has just as much right to knowledge is brought to us in the witwe go deeper than religious experience and find another foundation in that of us. Jesus Christ is another founda-Notwithstanding the prevalent ideals He holds, His simplicity. His ers; and while in a certain profound sense Christ and Christianity are and of the earth: Christ is more than Christhought, as life is more than that which embodies life. We build, as Christians, not upon this or that creed about Christ, but upon Christ Himself. He is our indestructible foundation. Our faith rests at last, not in a creed, though we should all have a creed.

Let us resolve to go deeper, deeper. If we are at all unsettled in matters can find the solid and the safe. us build there. Let us build according to the plans of the Supreme Architect of the universe. Let all build until humanity shall become a temple complete, filled with the light and music of Heaven, filled with the life of God: and then, even though storms may come and the last night fall about us. it will only be the servant of a new day, and we shall be able to say, "I know whom I have believed and am persuaded that He is able to guard that which I have committed unto Him against that day. Our foundations cannot be destroyed. Thank God!

The Talent That Multiplies.

God blesses you that you may be a blessing to others. Then He blesses you also a second time in being a

blessing to others. It is the talent that is used that multiplies. Receiving, unless one gives in turn, makes one full and proud and selfish. Give out the best of your life in the Master's name for the good of others. Lend a hand to every one who needs. Be ready to serve at any cost those who require your service. Seek to be a blessing to every one who comes for but a moment under your influence. This is to be angel-like. It is to be God-like. It is to be Christ-like. We are in this world to be useful. wants to pass His gifts and blessings through us to others. When we fail as His messengers, we fail of our mission.-Scottish Reformer.

The Bishop and the Waffles. It would indeed be a queer bishop who could not tell a good story on himself. The late Bishop Dudley of Kentucky was wont to relate with much relish an interesting experience which he once had in connection with waifles.

At a fine old Virginia homestead where he was a frequent guest the waffles were always remarkably good. One morning, as breakfast drew near an end, the tidy little linen-coated black boy who served at table approached Bishop Dudley and asked in

a low voice: "Bishop, won't y' have 'n'er waf-"Yes," said the genial Bishop, believe I will."

"Dey ain' no mo'," then said the nice little black boy. "Well," exclaimed the surprised reverend gentleman, "if there aren't any more waffles, what made you ask

me if I wanted another one?" "Bishop." exclaimed the little black boy, "you's done et ten a'ready, an' I thought y' wouldn' want no mo'. back of the truth and its statements, Emma Carleton, in Lippincott's.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

NTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JANUARY 21.

Subject: The Boy Jesus, Luke if., 40-52-Golden Text. Luke ii., 52-Memory Verse, 51 - Topic: The Bc Jesus

Pattern For Youth-Commentary. I. The growth and advancement of fesus (vs. 40, 52). 40. "The child grew." From this verse and verse 52 we learn that Jesus had a human body and soul. He was a genuine boy and grew like other boys, but He was sinless. Evil had no place in Him. "Waxed." An old English word for grew. "Strong in spirit." "In spirit" is omitted in the Revised Version, but spiritual strength is meant. He became strong in mind and understanding, "Filled with wisdom." He was eminent for wiscom even when a child. "Grace of God." Grace commonly means favor. God was pleased with Him and showed Him favor and blessed Him.

52. "Increased in wisdom." This refers to His spiritual and intellectual development. Some one has said that "wisdom is knowledge made our own and properly applied." "And stature." There could be no increase in the perfection of His divine nature, but this is spoken of His human nature. His body increased in stature and His soul developed in divine things. "Favor with God." Though His entire being was in the favor of God, yet as that being increased in amount, the amount of favor increased proportionately. "And man." His character and life were beautiful and the better He became known the more He was admired II. Jesus at the Passover (vs. 41, 41. "Went-every year." Passover was one of the three great Jewish feasts which all males over

twelve years of age were required to attend. "Twelve years old." To a boy who had never been outside the hills of Nazareth, the journey to Jerusalem, the appearance of the city at this time. a sight of the temple, the preparations

for the feast and especially the feast itself, must have been an imposing III. Jesus lost and found (vs. 43-46). 43. "Fulfilled the days." The Passover week (Exod. 12:15). "Tarried behind." Jesus was so intensely interested in the teaching of the rabbis that He failed to start with the caravan on

the homeward journey. "Knew not

of it." This shows the perfect confidence they had in the boy.

44. "In the company." The people traveled in caravans. Jesus evidently had been allowed a more than usual amount of liberty of action, as a child, by parents who had never known Him to transgress their commandments or be guilty of a sinful or foolish deed. 45. "Found Him not." They had probably left in the night to avoid the heat of the day, and in the confusion Jesus was lost.

46. "After three days." An idiom for "on the third day;" one day for proved March 6. 1896. their departure, one for their return and one for the search. "They found Jerusalem was overcrowded Him." with millions of people packed into a small area, and they had none of the for assistance in searching for a lost child in a great city of the temple."

Joseph and Mary a effectly knew
where they would be most likely to from the marchers of thet sand lewish religion and a fair and the little and the little Quongand ductors rooches and tree 470500 delicate autumn leaf tints,

47. "Meastollished on The Gleek wolff is very forcible." The alliport is that word. 48. "Amazed." To see such honor given to their boy, and to see such boldness in holding a discussion with these learned men. "Why." etc. and probably given privately. "Thy father." This form of speech was necessary, for how else could she speak? "Sought Thee sorrowing." The word here rendered sorrowing is expressive of great anguish. 49. "How is it that ye sought Me?"

This is no reproachful question. It is and it is so adjudged. asked in all the simplicity and boldness astonished that He should have been sought, or even thought of, anywhere else than in the only place which He felt to be properly His home. "Wist." Know. "About My Father's business." See R. V. "In My Father's house" unnecessarily narrows the fulness of the expression. Better; in the things or affairs of My Father, in that which belongs to His honor and glory. These bear with them the stamp of authenticity in their perfect mixture of dignity and humility. It is remarkable, too, that He does not accept the phrase "Thy Father" which Mary had employed. 50. "Understood not." They did not understand His mission.

V. Jesus subject to His parents (v. 51). 51. "Went down with them." If voice of duty called Him back to Gali- | clared. lee; and, perfect, even in childhood, He yielded implicit obedience to this voice. "To Nazareth." Here He re-mained eighteen years longer. These were years of growth and preparation for His great life work. ject unto them." There is something wonderful beyond measure in the thought of Him unto whom all things are subject submitting to earthly parents. "In her heart." Expecting that hereafter they would be explained to her and she would understand their

To Point a Moral. Almost everything he had The should make a person glad Just to be alive; good friends, Health, position, all that lends

Health, position, all that lends
Happiness to most of us—
I should have been happy thus!
Life he loved for its own sake.
And he hoped to live to make
Others see his point of view,
And be optimistic, too.
Then one day, a little worry,
Caused his mind a minute's flurry;
He dismissed it—it returned
Every hour. And then he learned
That it would not down unsolved.
As his daily task revolved
This small problem interfered,
With his work, and it appeared
Each day larger than before.

With his work, and it appeared
Each day larger than before.
So it grew and more and more.
Colored all his speech and thought;
Other ideas shrunk to naught.
Day and night this worry fed his soul, unquieted, Till its everlasting pain Broke his heart and wrecked his brain.

When he killed himself, at last, All who knew him were aglast
Save the one who'd caused his worry,
(And forgot it in a hurry;)
That one said: "Did you know, my dear, I always did think he was-queer. —Cleveland Leader.

For fifteen years no suicide of a Jew was recorded in the seven great districts that comprise the most populous part of central London.

BRICE LAW UPHELD

Supreme Court Rules That It is Constitutional

ISSUE IS SETTLED BY OPINION

Only Part of This Local Option Law Rejected by Court Was the School Fund "Rider."

The Brice law is constitutional. Such is the decision of the State Supreme Court. The dispensaries kept open by injunction must be closed hereafter and prohibition will prevail in all of the northmest portion of the State, from Edgefield to the North Carolina line, except in Abbeville county, where no election has been held.

The cases argued before the supreme court last Monday were decided Friday and the court decrees that the law is constitutional with one exception, and that may be eliminated without affecting the law itself. The exception singular to relate is the 'rider' which was put on the Brice bill by the dispensary people, the clause which provides that counties voting out the dispensary have no participation in the surplus school fund accumulated from the dispensary pro-

The State of South Carolina, in the supreme court, November term, 1905: W. W. Murph, petitioner, against B. G. Landrum, et al., respondents. Louis B. Cox. petitioner, against

James Hodges, et al., respondents. Joseph W. Coward. petitioner, against J. H. Blackwell, et al., respondents. John A. Weir, petitioner, against F.

P. Walker, et al., respondents. Robert E. Ligon, petitioner, against F. H. Burriss, et al., respondents. Pickens County, petitioner, against A. W. Jones, as comptroller general.

respondent. Oconec County, petitioner, against A. W. Jones, as comptroller general. respondent.

Adam L. Aull, petitioner, against A. W. Jones, as comptroller general. respondent.

In each of these cases brought in the original jurisdiction of this court the question is raised as to the constituionality of the act commonly known as the Brice act, approved February 25, 1904, amending section 7 of the genarl dispensary law, ap-

After careful consideration this court is of the opinion that said act is not unconstitional on any of the ground alleged except in so far as means to which we would at once look | said Brice act declares that "any county voting out a dispensary shall not thereafter receive any part of the surplus that may remain of the disall Hinot promount property in one pensary school funds after the defior the porties drine court of the wom- ciencies in the various school funds semman police seasos of the rabbis have made up as provided by law." were 1913. bunether midstsof wife doc- While the court considers this provision unconstitutional, the court is of the opinion that it is separable from not as shedoustasicana include of the act and that who have decreased and Waist saids aftermands as constitutional with Pire of beans astonished Misi Bearers 1996 probletion treated as stricken out. turpse of offension renders it necessary they were in a transport of astorish granted like first five above entitled ment and struck with admiration. "At cases restrate egenthe closing of the understanding." He brought dispensiaries attentin mentioned, and with Him a clear knowledge of God's also that the temporary injunction granted in the remaining three above entitled cases restrining the comptrolle general from drawing his offi-This was the mildest sort of a reproof | cial warrant for the several sums arising from the surplus of the dispensary fund as therein mentioned be dissolved and the comptroller general left free to disburse said fund as it would have been disbursed before the enaction of the said Brice act,

> The reason for these conclusions will be stated in an opinion hereafter to be filed.

Y. J. Pope, C. J., Eugene B. Gary, A. J., Ira B. Jones, A. J., C. A. Woods, A. J.

The action of the court means that the dispensary must be and must remain closed in Greenville, Spartanburg. Anderson. Laurens, Union, Pickens, Newberry, Cherokee, Horry, Oconee. Darlington. Marion. York, Laneaster. Edgefield and Saluda counties. Greenwood and Marlboro have never had dispensaries. Williamsburg voted the dispensary out, but the election His heart drew Him to the temple, the was illegal and the result was so de-

Thus 19 out of 14 counties have already declared against the dispensary system and in 20 others there has been no election. Two counties have stood by the dispensary, Florence and Fairfield. In several others the people want elections but are being kept from an expression of their views.

Those counties which now have dispensaries must contribute of their school fund to the counties in which there are no dispensaries unless an entirly new system is enacted.

Negro Child Burnad.

Swansea, Special.-Melton Jamison, a negro living on Mr. Lem Berry's place near Swansea, lost a child from a severe burn. The child's clothing in some way caught on fire and at least one half the skin on its entire body and extremities was burned, the enticle peeled off. The child was 21 months old and did not seem to suffer any pain. It lived about 18 hours after being burned.

Sheriff Corley Acquitted.

Brookland, Special. - The case against Sheriff P. H. Corley, charged with assault upon the person of Simon P. Clark, was tried here before Magistrate Marchant. The defense asked for a jury. They heard the case and after retiring for a few minutes brought in a verdict of "not guity." The prosecution was represented by E. M. Clarkson; the defense by W. H. Sharpe, T. C. Sturkie and W. W. Hawes.